Strategic Assessment System

By Type: What are the differences between assessment types within a strategic system?

_1	FORMATIVE	INTERIM	SUMMATIVE		
	assessments are designed to				
C	Quickly inform instruction	Benchmark and monitor progress	Evaluate learning		
l		by providing			
Specific,	immediate, actionable feedback	Multiple data points across time	Cumulative snapshots		
		through			
Daily, o	ongoing instructional strategies	Periodic diagnostic/common assessments	Standardized assessments		
		that are			
Stu	udent/Classroom-centered	Grade-level/School-centered	School/District/State-centered		
		and that answer			
	comes next for student learning? instruction/program effective?	What progress are students making? Did the instruction/program work?	Are our students meeting the standards? How successful was the instruction/program?		

Strategic Assessment System

By Purpose: What are the purposes of various assessment types?

	Formative	Interim	Summative
	Quickly informs instruction by providing specific, immediate, actionable feedback	Benchmarks and monitors progress by providing multiple data points across time	Evaluates learning by providing a cumulative snapshot
To PLAN learning PRIOR to instruction	Feedback that identifies student learning goals and needs	Data points that show a teacher the instructional starting point for a chapter, unit, semester, or year	Snapshot that aids in planning future instruction, reflecting on general patterns, or establishing the big picture within a class of students
Examples*	Pre-tests/quizzes Student self-assessment Visual organizers (i.e. KWL)	Inventory Pre-tests/quizzes Universal screener	Prior year summative data (i.e., AP exams, screeners, benchmarks/CBMs, statewide assessments)
To SUPPORT learning DURING instruction	Feedback that informs both student and teacher in order to make real-time adjustments to teaching and learning	Data points that show what learning objectives have been mastered, what needs to be addressed next, and what requires more attention	Snapshot that informs classroom, grade level, or department decisions such as groupings, alterations to curriculum maps, etc.
Examples*	Journals Questioning Observations, visual signals	Rubric Running records Graded class work	Benchmarks/CBMs End of unit grades Item/sub-group/gap analysis
To MONITOR learning BETWEEN instruction	Feedback that allows the teacher to see what progress has been made by the student since last check-in	Data points that track student progress over time, providing periodic and multiple data points against benchmarks throughout the year for program improvement and instructional change	Snapshot that provides information about what students know and can do in order to promote program improvement, curricular changes, or PD needs
Examples*	Portfolios Running records Student conferences	Rubric Running records Graded class work	Benchmarks/CBMs End of semester grades Item/sub-group/gap analysis
To VERIFY learning AFTER instruction	Feedback that confirms what the student knows and can do	Data points that are used, along with other information, to establish a grade or score, and to make decisions about and adjustments to instruction, curriculum, and programs	Snapshot that contributes to decision- making, typically on an annual basis, at macro levels, about subgroups, schools, districts, and states
Examples*	Portfolios Exit activities Projects/demonstrations	Post-test Benchmarks/CBMs WISEdash for Districts	Statewide assessments WISEdash Public Portal School Improvement Planning

^{*}Note: Examples listed above are not an exhaustive or definitive list, and may serve multiple purposes.